FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA ON BANZER'S COMMENTS

PY061403 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] President Luis Garcia Meza, in a written declaration delivered to the press at Government House yesterday, states that General Banzer is trying to become a public figure in the country and that the economic crisis the country is experiencing "is the result of the Banzer administration." The declaration states:

I had the opportunity of reading Banzer's comments in a Brazilian magazine.

Banzer's statements are obviously aimed at making him a political figure, a position the Bolivian people have not granted him.

The economic crisis the country is experiencing is the result of the Banzer administration. This is the heritage of indebtedness that my administration must deal with.

Banzer's historic ingratitude is deplorable. He is now uselessly trying to stain the prestige of the armed forces and my own. He is forgetting that when extremism accused him in a liability trial, the memebers of the armed forces came out in his defense.

We do not grasp Banzer's reasoning; on the contrary, his remarks prove Banzer's lack of ethics. He is a man the Bolivian people know.

Regarding the exploitation of semiprecious stones, to which he referred, the inspector general of the armed forces, president of the investigation commission, will report to the public about the actions the government itself has taken.

ARMY COMMANDER SCORES BANZER, NATUSCH INTERFERENCE

PY080324 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 5 Jun (AFP)--Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, commander of the Bolivian Air Force (FAB), stated here today that the junta of commanders of the armed forces will be in charge of finding the solutions to the Bolivian political problem.

Based on these statements, it is gathered here that the announced meeting of commanders of the large and small armed forces units will be postponed indefinitly.

Army Commander General Cayoja surprised the journalists by requesting former presidents Hugo Banzer Suarez and Alberto Natusch "to no longer interfere in the armed forces' actions."

This statement came as a surprise since Banzer, in statements to the Brazilian magazine VEJA, had reiterated his unreserved support for Cayoja to become the new Bolivian president.

The army commander charged Banzer and Natusch with having chosen the path of discord and reminded them that they have already had a chance to hold the Presidency of the Republic, and as a consequence, to become commander in chief of the armed forces.

Cayoja disclosed that programmatic guidelines, adjusted to reality, were approved during the meeting of army commanders and that they will be implemented during the second phase of the national reconstruction process which starts on 6 August 1981.

It should be recalled that current President Garcia Meza announced that he will leave his post on that date and requested the armed forces to elect his replacement on 17 July.

AIR FORCE CHIEF DENIES ARMED FORCES' DISAGREEMENT

PY060229 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Bolivian Air Force Commander Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira said that the armed forces are of one mind. In this way he utterly dismissed the possibility of a disagreement among the members of the armed forces.

In referrring to press reports which could depict a false image of this military institution, the Bolivian Air Force [FAB] commander requested that the representatives of the media avoid reports which are not in keeping with the situation the country is currently experiencing.

[Begin Bernal recording] A recommendation which I have always wanted to make to the oral and print media is to avoid depicting the country as if there are disagreements within the armed forces. The armed forces took over the government on 17 July in order to do away with anarchy, disorder and the political proselytism which prevailed at that time and is so harmful to the country.

Some press reports would lead one to believe that this is happening within the institutions, but it is not so; there is complete agreement within the armed forces and the junta of commanders; therefore, we would like the press to convey this image of responsibility within the country and abroad. [end recording]

In view of the insistent press reports on disagreements within the air force, he stated that there is unity within this arm.

[Begin Bernal recording] Unity prevails within the air force and I can state this with certainty. We have been holding meetings with the commanders of the units, with the schools and the military aviation school--that is, at all levels. We have held frank talks and there is full agreement. [end recording]

On the other hand, General Bernal announced that the junta of commanders is currently analyzing and evaluating the situation which the country is experiencing.

[Begin Bernal recording] The junta is planning, analyzing and evaluating the current situation which the country is experiencing. The junta will be in charge of analyzing all these aspects in order to reach the most adequate solutions for the country within an atmosphere of unity which has always prevailed within the armed forces. [end recording]

OFFICERS INVOLVED IN MAY COUP PLOT EXILED TO ECUADOR

PY080034 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2251 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jun (TELAM)--According to information release by sources close to the Foreign Ministry, five officers who took part in the uprising in Cochabamba are leaving for Ecuador today.

According to the report, the Foreign Relations Ministry granted the five officers, who have sought asylum in the apostolic nunciature of this city, the appropriate visas and they are being exiled to Ecuador.

The officers, headed by Lt Col Emilio Lanza Armaza, rose on 25 May 1981 in Cochabamba, 600 km to the east, and demanded the resignation of the chief of state. They gave up 10 hours later, and 14 officers involved in the aborted coup sought asylum in the apostolic nunciature.

OPPOSITION DEPUTIES SUPPORT PUNISHED OFFICER

PY060253 Rio de Janerio JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Jun 81 p 4

[Excerpt] A note is being circulated by Deputy Francisco Pinto [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party--Bahia State] which has been signed by 40 deputies. The text of this note follows:

"The statement of Lt Col Nivaldo Mello de Oliveira Diaz deserves the support and solidarity of all those who are witnessing with concern the ever growing impunity of the perpetrators of terrorist actions.

"His position--which is far from isolated--clearly proves that military institutions have not taken the side of terrorism, tortures and violation of human rights. On the contrary, it reveals a generalized disagreement and unmasks all those who wish to involve the armed forces in terrorism.

"Relieved as commander of the 2d Jungle Infantry Battallion headquartered in Belem on 29 May, imprisoned and held incommunicado, Lt Col Nivaldo Mello de Oliveira Diaz has made it very clear that because of his firm antiterrorist position, he is the victim of retaliation ordered by the commander of the 8th military region, Gen Valtencir dos Santos Costa.

"The punishment of those responsible for the Riocenter bombing is now the common quest of military men and civilians truly engaged in seeking a democratic channel for Brazil. The entire nation shares the belief that the army cannot cover up these criminal actions and that its officers' duty is to unveil the truth which has become quite obvious to everyone."

Government Reacts to Note

PY060311 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Planalto spokesman Carlos Atila today discussed the note issued by opposition deputies expressing support for Lt Col Nivaldo de Oliveira Dias, who has been punished by the Army Ministry.

The presidential spokesman stated, in connection with this opposition note, that the government regrets seeing support given to an act of indiscipline.

EXPLOSION REPORTED AT PARANA STATE FACTORY

PY051812 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1902 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Curitiba, Brazil, 4 Jun (TELAM)--A powerful bomb completely destroyed the offices of the Rio Grande Lime Factory, located in the town of Almirante Tamandare in the interior of Parana State.

According to reports received today in Curitiba, the capital of Parana, the incident occurred yesterday 1 hour before the factory started its daily activites. This is why there were no casualties among the more than 100 factory employees and workers.

According to reports, so far no extremist organization has claimed responsibility for the attack, which seems to have political connotations since the owner of the factory is progovernment Councilman Ariel Buzatto, a candidate for mayor of Almirante Tamandare.

PROBLEM OF ARGENTINA-TO-CHILE TRUCKS SCORED

PY061436 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian Government is trying to avoid establishing a cause and effect relationship between the excellent dialogue currently in effect with Argentina and the difficulties Brazilian trucks have encountered in crossing the border into Chile. Itamaraty has hinted that the problem in no way affects the "exceptional atmosphere of bilateral relations," which less than 2 weeks ago was endorsed by Presidents Joao Figueiredo and Roberto Viola.

Itamaraty cannot say so openly because this would mean interference in Argentine domestic affairs, but the fact is that San Martin Palace has been doing everything possible at the diplomatic level to resolve the problem. Even personal connections are favorable to the negotiations. The Brazilian ambassador in Buenos Aires, Carlos Duarte, is Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's best friend in Itamaraty. At the same time, Duarte has long been a close friend of the Argentine foreign minister, Oscar Camilion. Thus, everything is favorable to a solution of the issue.

Thus, the difficulties come from the Argentine power structure, within which San Martin Palace must first negotiate with the armed forces. According to Brazilian observers, borders in any country are closed and opened by the military and not by the Foreign Ministry. The decision has been made within the framework of national security, which is in the hands of the armed forces, and the release of 402 trucks would mean that Oscar Camilion would have been successful in his negotiations with the army.

Brazilian diplomacy is perfectly aware of all these difficulties in Argentina's domestic situation, worsened by the no-longer-secret conflict between President Roberto Viola and General Galtieri, army commander in chief and member of the military junta (which wields the power in Argentina). The difficult relations with Chile were used lately by the parties involved in this conflict to take up positions and gain points in favor.

However, Brasilia sources guarantee that the good dialogue between Brazil and Argentina is above and beyond the incident of the trucks. This dialogue began in October 1979 with the tripartite accord (which included Paraguay) to reconcile the Itaipu and Corpus hydroelectric projects. It continued during Videla's visit to Brasilia and Figueiredo's to Buenos Aires. It has been strengthened by the choice of Oscar Camilion, former ambassador to Brazil, as foreign minister. It has been firmed up at the recent border meeting between Viola and Figueiredo. In sum, according to diplomatic observers, the incidents with the trucks "is a military and not diplomatic affair."

BRIEFS

GIANT ALCOHOL PLANT--Amazonia will very soon host the largest Brazilian alcohol plant. This distillery will be installed in the area of (Cinope) and will initially produce 50 million liters of alcohol per year from tapioca. The new distillery will operate 11 months a year and not just 6 months as the plants which use sugarcane. In its final stage of the development, the distillery is expected to produce 1 million liters of alcohol per day. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Jun 81 PY]

MAY INFLATION FIGURE--The Getulio Vargas Foundation has reported that there was a 6.2-percent inflation rate during May 1981, thus demonstrating a stability that has now lasted for 4 months. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jun 81 PY]

BORDER COMMISSION MEETING WITH BOLIVIA ENDS

PY061442 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Gen Pedro Ewing, director of the National Border Commission, noted the improvement in Chilean-Bolivian relations at the closure of the 15th Chilean-Bolivian border commission meeting.

During the meeting, the Chilean and Bolivian representatives approved the border markers established along 150 km of the Chilean-Bolivian border. They also accepted the exact data of the work provided by the Chilean and Bolivian military geodesic institutes on the border demarcation charter.

General Ewing noted that the new charter will be quite useful for future undertakings and reported that the two countries have decided to modernize their border activities. He also noted that the Chilean-Bolivian border commission resumed its activity 2 years ago.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CHANGES DESIGNATION OF RANKS

PY061502 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The Defense Ministry has made new designations of ranks in the armed forces. A decree issued yesterday establishes that division generals [general de division] will be called major general [mayor general], while brigade generals [general de brigada] will be called brigadier general [brigadier general].

The law also establishes that army colonels who have held this rank for 4 years will be called brigadier [brigadier], and that since this is not a higher rank, it will not affect requirements regarding the length of time for holding this position or salaries.

The law establishes, moreover, that army, navy and air force commanders will now be called captain general [capitan general], admiral [almirante], and air captain [capitan del aire], respectively, and that they will keep these titles when they retire.

The law also establishes that whoever is president will be called generalissimo [generalisimo].

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR UNITED STATES

PY060219 Paris AFP in Spanish 0131 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Jun (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames left for Washington tonight, beginning a 10-day visit to the United States, where he will meet with high-ranking officials of the Reagan administration.

The head Chilean diplomat will meet with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Deputy Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci within the framework of what is being viewed as a new stage in the relations between the two countries, according to diplomatic observers.

The airliner which is carrying Rojas Galdames will make a brief technical stopover at Jorge Chavez Airport in Lima, where the Chilean foreign minister will meet with his Peruvian counterpart, Javier Arias Stella, according to reports confirmed in Lima.

MINISTERS COMMENT ON PUBLIC ORDER, ARMS RACE

Defense Minister Camacho

PA051432 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota--Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva today defended the Colombian Air Forces'n [as heard] honesty, saying that those intent on discrediting it will have to answer for this. He added that the country's public order situation has improved considerably as a result of the control exerted by the authorities and in some cases due to the collaboration of the citizens.

He explained, nonetheless, that conditions for lifting the state of siege do not yet exist, much less for lifting the controversial security statute. That is the last special measure that should be lifted, Minister Camacho Leyva answered when repeatedly asked by newsmen.

Asked then about the concern expressed by some sectors over Venezuela's alleged arms race, he said: We are not worried about anything. They are free to buy whatever they want and so are we.

Asked about the alleged new terrorist plan in this country, he simply answered: Yes, there may be a lot of that.

Foreign Minister Lemos

PA051740 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota--Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds has criticized the arms race currently underway in several developing countries, saying that the budget allotted for this objective should be spent to solve the social problems of those countries. He added that, although he respects the decision made by each country and their apparent need to buy weapons, he feels that in many cases this is an unnecessary stand.

I think that the arms race in which certain nations have engaged is a part of their domestic policy, which I do not want to discuss. It would be desirable, he added, for the South American countries not to engage in the wild arms race that has hurt other nations so much. These countries have too many needs in the areas of development and social conflicts to spend huge sums of money buying weapons which, of course, solve nothing.

The number of these arms might be limited in order for them to become mere elements of the national defense. They should not be bought in the amounts sore nations are buying them.

Asked about Venezuela's specific case, the foreign minister answered that our country is not concerned over the way in which the neighboring country is arming itself. We know that Venezuela is a peaceful country and the only war it has waged was shared with us--the one we waged together to achieve independence. We, therefore, are not worried about the developments in Venezuela, the minister said in conclusion.

AUTHORITIES UNCOVER 'DANGEROUS' SUBVERSIVE PLAN

PA041939 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] A dangerous subversive plan to attack state institutions was uncovered by the military intelligence service when one of the most important mailboxes of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, was discovered in Cali.

Army headquarters, through the information office, announced today that the authorities had obtained important documents that revealed the FARC's plans. The plans were to be discussed during a summit meeting of FARC general staffs scheduled to be held this month somewhere in the fatherland.

The documents, found in the possession of a person whose name has not yet been released, were signed by Manuel Marulanda Velez, who presently calls himself Onorio.

The authorities found three documents consisting with many pages. They were as follows: A report to all FARC general staffs, a letter to the comrades of FARC general staffs and a copy of RED PATH, the official organ of the FARC 8th front.

The booklet RED PATH emphasizes the participation of the FARC forces in the organization of the second nationwide civic strike. Furthermore, in the document the FARC members list the policies to be followed for the purpose of strengthening the guerrilla organization.

ARMY TROOPS SEIZE CONTROL OF UNIVERSITY IN BOGOTA

PA071241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0256 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota, 6 Jun (EFE)--Army troops today seized control of the National University of Colombia, located in Bogota, and evicted more than 100 students who said they were in a "permanent assembly."

At the same time, the national education minister announced the partial closing of the university to prevent incidents during 8 and 9 June, the anniversary of the death of several students who died during the Gustavo Rojas Pinilla administration.

The students had deliberately positioned themselves in "Che Guevara" Square to prevent the university from being closed and to prove that they are pacifists.

Nevertheless, the soldiers compelled the students to withdraw after telling them that they were following orders, and then began maintaining surveillance over the area.

There were no incidents reported during the eviction because it was carried out without the use of force.

COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY DENIES LINK WITH FARC

PA061353 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0354 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota, 5 Jun (EFE)--The Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] today rejected charges that it is involved in guerrilla plans to destabilize democratic entities of the state.

In comments to EFE, PCC Secretary Gilberto Vieira said that his party has nothing to do with the Revolutionary Armed Froces of Colombia (FARC), a group which is alleged to be its "armed branch."

"The intelligence forces are constantly attacking us and presenting absurd and ridiculous causes," Vieira said.

Regarding the arrest of a man who was carrying FARC documents calling for a meeting of chiefs to approve terrorist plans which would then be reported to the secretary of the PCC, Vieira said: "It is untrue, from beginning to end."

He did not rule out that the armed group is communist, but he said the PCC does not control it because it acts at the rural level "and it would be very difficult to control this activity from the city."

Recent publications have revealed that subversives, under the direction of the PCC, had planned activities against the government. The leader denied this and gave assurances that these revelations are mere inventions which are intended to disparage the PCC.

SALVADORAN GUERRILLA ARRESTED IN WESTERN AREA

PA061415 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0925 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota, 5 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--A Salvadoran guerrilla was arrested by security agents in western Colombia, the police reported last night.

He is German Higuera, from whom the agents seized weapons and subversive propaganda near Quibdo, some 600 km west of Bogota.

Higuera had in his possession propaganda of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The police report stated Higuera fought 2 years ago in Nicaragua. It did not mention his presumed link with the activities of guerrillas of the Colombian 19 April Movement who last month clashed with the army in an area in Choco Department. Thirty-eight guerrillas died in that area in armed clashes.

Higuera has been taken to Bogota.

SUCRE GOVERNOR DECLARES DISASTER; 30,000 HOMELESS

PA050415 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Sincelejo, Colombia, 6 Jun (EFE)--A total of 30,000 are homeless in less than 24 hours due to the flooding of the Cauca and Magdalena Rivers in northern Colombia as a result of torrential downpours that have affected the country.

The regional civil defense office in Sucre reported that damage exceeds $20 million.

The flooding washed away homes and crops and countless domestic animals drowned in the municipalities of Majagual and Sucre. Thousands of families are affected.

The governor of Sucre Province, Alvaro Hernandez, has declared a "disaster zone" in the region and is requesting medical assistance from the Public Health Ministry to vaccinate the population and control any possible outbreak of epidemics.

Hernandez noted that the situation of thousands of peasants who live along the rivers is pitiful, and government assistance is required.

BRIEFS

KOREAN COOPERATION--The Governments of Colombia and Korea today signed a technical and scientific cooperation agreement. The two nations will also cooperate in training in these two fields and will implement joint research projects in the basic and applied science areas. The agreement will remain in effect for 3 years. It was signed by Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds and ROK Ambassador Chi Yon-tae at 1100 today, [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Jun 81 PA]

PRESIDENT STRESSES DEFENSE OF INALIENABLE RIGHTS

PA050018 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Euclides Perez report]

[Text] We are making efforts to modernize our military equipment to the extent that our armed forces can handle more modern and sophisticated resources, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said today during a tour of Cagua and Maracay in Aragua State.

[Begin recording] Venezuela continues to maintain the historic Bolivarian line of its peaceful foreign policy, a peaceful policy that seeks Latin American unity and integrity but which is firm in the maintenance and defense of the inalienable rights of the country, as all our neighbors and friendly governments know.

As president and commander in chief the national armed forces, I have a deep and real belief in the preparation, ability, patriotism and courage of our armed forces, which are carrying out their work with an institutionalist conscience that is a democratic example in Latin America and the world. They are prepared to respond in a truly efficient manner to any circumstantial or emergency situation.

In this sense, I once again reject the trend in some news media that seek to create a warmongering climate in the country. Furthermore, each time they speak of the possibility of a confrontation they do so with a pessimism that is undoubtedly not the attitude that the descendants of Simon Bolivar should have. They stress that in any confrontation we would be the losers. I hope there will never be a confronation because neither peoples or governments want wars. However, I am sure that if by a quirk of fate this occurs, Venezuela will continue to be the same country of invincible heroism that fills the pages of Latin American history. [end recording]

MINES AND ENERGY MINISTER CONFIRMS OIL OUTPUT CUT

PA020259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1739 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Caracas, 1 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The world petroleum market will remain saturated for the time being, but a shortage will be felt (?in) 1985, said Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Energy Humberto Calderon Berti.

Calderon made this prediction in connection with last week's decision by 10 OPEC members on reducing production by 10 percent for the rest of this year.

The Venezuelan minister said OPEC's main concern should be [words indistinct] maintaining their markets.

"My concern is not that OPEC produce less but that it maintain its participation in the market at around 50 percent. For the time being, this is more important than the level of prices," he said.

He also confirmed that Venezuela will reduce production by approximately 200,000 barrels a day and said that he would hold a meeting with Venezuelan petroleum (?authorities) today to determine where the export reduction will be applied.

Venezuelan production currently averages 2.2 million barrels a day, of which it exports 1.75 million.

A 10-percent reduction in production would reduce export income approximately by $1 billion this year, Calderon added.

ROYO REPORTEDLY ASKS FRG FOR ANTICOMMUNIST AID

LA PRENSA Report

PA061806 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jun 81 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] A distinguished member of the German cabinet has made statements that are extremely compromising for the Panamanian Government. Minister Hamm-Brucher has said that President Royo asked the German chancellor for aid to "raise a fund ranging from $1.6 to $1.7 billion" to "stop the advance of communism and violence in the area." Duplicity and irresponsibility are once again shown by trying to obtain such a large loan when the "process," in whose name we suppose he was speaking, has contracted very large debts that are overwhelming the Panamanian people and are mortgaging the country's heritage. This is a horrible inheritance for the present and future generations, and the leaders are apparently determined to make this even more burdensome with this incredible request which they just made from the FRG Government. All of this again raises the question whether a regime with such political conduct can continue to lead our destiny by making decisions that will negatively affect many decades.

MATUTINO on 'Commotion'

PA071234 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 5 Jun 81 p 16-B

["Confidential News" column]

[Text] Yesterday's news headlined in the morning paper OPUS-DEI [referring to LA PRENSA] saying that "Royo is seeking $2 billion to combat communism in Central America and Panama" has caused a commotion in the People's Party and in other leftist groups, because it is strange that capitalists like Bobby [I. Roberto] Eisenmann, [Ricardo] Arias Calderon and other editors of the paper are now defending these groups without having been asked to do so.

Spokesmen from the Panamanian leftwing said that they will never allow groups which have persecuted them, and with which they have fought for dozens of years, to try now to infiltrate their organizations in order to attack the president.

Those leftist representatives said they believe that the rumor Muguel A. Bernal was dismissed from the newspaper in question because Bobby considered him a reactionary due to his change of ideals has been confirmed.

Moreover, yesterday morning's news caused a great commotion at the U.S. Embassy on Balboa Avenue because Bobby and the crazy nun [reference to Arias Calderon] had been saying for over a year that Royo, the process and the general [Torrijos] were communists, and now they come out saying that the executive branch is asking for millions to wipe out the communists.

We were told that [U.S. Embassy officer Bernard M.] Hensgen had his ears pulled by his diplomatic chiefs for having reported that the newspaper in question was anticommunist and now it turns out that it is not. Poor Tito [Hensgen]....

And speaking about the opposition newspaper, whatever did IAPA [Inter-American Press Association], the Inter-American Radio Association, the International Christian Democracy and all the others who allegedly defend the freedom of expression have to say concerning the censoring and expulsion of Bernal? Let's see if they attend the next IAPA meeting to explain this.

It is also strange that the very same paper day after day has been publishing the photographs of the Christian Democrats Arias and Cochez on very friendly terms with the German minister at the party given in her honor by the FRG ambassador on her visit to Panama. Could this be something like the old saying: "You're trying to blame someone else for something of your own doing?"

LA PRENSA Report Disclaimed

PA052130 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Boris Moreno, press secretary of the Presidency of the Republic, today reiterated his comment describing as "perfect idiocy" a report on the front page of a local paper to the effect that President Royo had requested over $1 billion to stop communism in the area. Moreno added that no other comment was needed on what he described as an obviously ill-intentioned report. Moreno said his comment was in no way applicable to the worthwhile suggestion made by several Western leaders, but rather to the obvious distortion of the facts.

Moreno also said he was drafting a letter that would be delivered this afternoon to the editors of LA PRENSA to clarify the matter once and for all.

Secretary Moreno made these statements 2 hours ago at Paitilla Air Terminal as he was accompanying President Royo on a trip to Parita for the inauguration of public works.

PRC REPRESENTATIVE, ROYO DISCUSS CLOSER TIES

PA072008 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] Zhou Nan, a high-ranking representative of the PRC, was optimistic and hopeful after a private meeting that he held with Panamanian President Aristides Royo Sanchez. The meeting was held yesterday shortly after Royo inaugurated the United Nations Conference on Namibia, which is under the colonial boot of South Africa.

The Chinese diplomat, with the characteristic smile of Beijing leaders, carried a special message from the PRC Government, but the press was not allowed to learn the specific contents. A medium-level employee of our country's Foreign Ministry who asked not to be identified told this paper that "the two countries seem to be close to establishing more formal relations."

Dr Royo was emphatic in announcing "the study of new forms of diplomatic relations between the PRC and Panama." It was understood that, in any event, Panama was seeking more consular ties. Royo said: "The normal relations between our states, members of the international community, will be formalized in the near future."

Zhou Nan is in Panama to attend the working meeting for the independence of Namibia. He is the second PRC official accredited by the United Nations, and he had already visited Panama in 1973 when the Security Council met in this capital.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE, ATTACK GOVERNMENT OFFICES

PA051258 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0848 GMT 5 Jun 81

[By Jose Montano]

[Text] Panama City, 5 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Serious student demonstrations took place last night and early this morning in Panama City, leaving about 20 arrested persons and an undetermined number of wounded persons, in addition to serious damage to government installations.

A spokesman for the National Guard General Staff told this news agency that the antiriot detachment of the National Guard was sent to the streets to control the situation, while the arrested persons were turned over to the corresponding authorities.

Thousands of demonstrators went to the Education Ministry, where they smashed the front of the building which also houses the Institute for Hydraulic Resources and Electrification in downtown Panama City.

The mob over turned government vehicles, attacked the National Lottery Building, the Labor Ministry offices, as well as the main offices of the Democratic Revolutionary Party.

The antiriot group of the national government--police and army--did not clash with the demonstrators and instead fired bullets and pellets.

Violence then spread to the University of Panama. The wounded were taken to the only two government-sponsored hospitals in the city. There is no official report yet available on the number of dead and wounded.

The incidents took place after the University Students Coordinating Board marched to the Panamanian legislature to reject a debate that was taking place at the time inside the building on a new law for the University of Panama.

The demonstrators shouted slogans such as "books yes, weapons no," and asked to speak with the president of the legislature, Luis de Leon Arias.

National Guard troops went inside the building to relay the demonstrators' message, but the legislators refused to stop their council sessions.

The students' reaction then became violent and this led to the disturbances throughout the downtown area.

Calm was restored after 0300 (0700 GMT) in the city while sporadic raids were conducted in an effort to definitely control the situation.

The demonstrations last night were the culmination of several previous verbal clashes between the University Students Coordinated Board, the legislature and the government. The students are struggling for control in a decision-making body within the University of Panama.

Students Withdraw From Office

PA052021 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The students from the School of Law and Political Science, who were occupying the rector's offices at the University of Panama, permanently vacated the premises this morning.

The departure was effected in the presence of representatives of the television stations in view of the students' interest in having a record of the good condition in which the offices were left.

Before leaving, the students proceeded to give the administrative offices a general cleaning and verified that everything was completely in order.

The law students stated, on their departure, that they were leaving the offices free to be occupied by the authorities and administrative personnel, although they would have preferred to turn them over to the rector or his representative. This was not possible because these persons could not be located.

The students left the doors of the building chained and padlocked to keep unauthorized persons from entering the premises.

University Closed for Day

PA052029 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2018 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Communique issued by the Office of the Rector of the University of Panama]

[Text] In view of the incidents which have taken place, the Office of the Rector of the University of Panama hereby announces to the administrative staff, the professors and the students that classes and all other activities at the university have been suspended for the remainder of today.

[Signed] Dr Diogenes Cedeno Cenci.

National Guard Condemned

PA060213 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Regarding the university incidents today and the intervention by the National Guard, the Association of Professors of the Republic Asociacion de Profesores de la Republica this afternoon issued a communique condemning the National Guard.

In the document the association described as criminal the action of the National Guard troops that surrounded the university, firing shots and pellets and using tear gas against the university students for the sole sin of struggling for an autonomous and democratic university.

The professors also criticized the fact that the National Guard used force against unarmed and innocent citizens and not against participants in the Black Hawk operation that was started by U.S. forces a few months ago.

The communique is signed by Nestor Mendez Villareal, secretary general of the association. It also asked the professors to attend a meeting at 1030 tomorrow at the group's headquarters.

University To Remain Open

PA080132 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Jun 81 pp 1-A, 4-B

[By journalism student Evisabel Fabrega Atehortua]

[Excerpt] "The government is not going to close the University of Panama," President Aristides Royo said yesterday regarding the students' actions in recent days.

The president added: "If the university is closed down, it will be the work of the students themselves. They will have done this with their occupations, their destruction or any other actions that will prevent normal activities at the university. Therefore, the university will then be closed as a result of the agitation of the student associations."

The exclusive interview for MATUTINO was held in Parita, a community where this reporter went to cover the dedication of the new water plant.

Approval of the Law

Concerning the approval of Law 76 [regulating the University of Panama], the president feels that the National Council of Legislation has been very responsible. Asked if Law 76 was better than Law 144, the president said: "Law 76 is 10,000 times better than Law 144 which was in effect for 13 years."

Likewise, he said, "an ideal university law is very difficult to find, because there are various groups within the university and each group has its own idea of what the university, what autonomy and what student representations should be like."

Saying that the council had acted in a patriotic and responsible manner, he said that "the students who want peace in order to be able to study at the university should also give evidence of this same responsibility."

National Guard Communique

PA070248 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Jun 81 p 2

[National Guard communique]

[Text] Opposition political groups have planned maneuvers to disrupt peace and tranquillity in the country, confusing public opinion in order to create a national movement to destabilize the country, using the draft law regulating the National University of Panama as an excuse. In view of this, student political groups of the right, of the ultraright, the left and ultraleft met yesterday at the University of Panama and then marched to the Legislative Palace, fully aware that the National Legislation Council had restricted entry to the building and that the previous session was suspended in view of the disrespectful attitude by the students, who were accompanying their spokesmen, who had been granted the floor.

Bearing in mind the threats against the legislators, the National Guard took the necessary precautions in order to guarantee the personal safety of the legislators as well as the security of the installations.

When the students realized their petitions were not fully accepted, they headed down Justo Arosemena Avenue, where they blocked traffic, and then went to the Education Ministry, where they destroyed the windows and doors of the building as well as government-owned vehicles. They continued with their planned vandalism and chaos and attacked the National Lottery Building, the Caribe Hotel and the offices of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, in addition to the employment bureau of the Labor Ministry and the National Guard booths near the overpass and El Carmen Church.

BELIZE

HONDURAN MINISTER CONFERS ON MUTUAL INTERESTS

FL060117 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] On a visit to Belize was Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, foreign minister of the Republic of Honduras. He was accompanied by Dr Jorge Cuello, director of ceremonies in the president's palace. They were received by the premier, the honorable George Price, in Belmopan, and discussed matters of mutual interest.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT DUARTE IN FAVOR OF MINI-MARSHALL PLAN

PA062346 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jun (AFP)--President Napoleon Duarte expressed support here today for a Marshall Plan for Central America, indicating that "any project of the industrialized countries to help us would be very opportune."

"Such mass aid," he said, "would alleviate the economic tensions of this area, something that would be to the detriment of the subversives' plans."

It has been stated here that the mini-Marshall Plan, similar to the Marshall Plan that helped postwar Europe, would be sponsored by several industrialized nations headed by the United States.

Duarte said today that in Europe "the situation was one of instability due to the war and this led to massive aid that brought about the stable growth and development of the affected countries."

He noted that "something similar was implemented during President Kennedy's time but that program did not have the necessary dimensions or intensity and did not produce the expected results."

"I think that if a Marshall Plan for Central America and the Caribbean were implemented," Duarte said, "it would be very good both from the economic as well as social viewpoint since it would give hope to these peoples for solving their problems."

"If this aid is not given," he warned, "the economic and social instability could also bring political problems."

Duarte said the disarrary in the prices of petroleum, coffee and other products "has upset the economies of our countries, thus threatening the stability of the Central American area and the Third World countries."

"The developing countries," he added, "have been dealt blows to their economies due to the differences between the increasing prices of the products they buy and the decreasing prices of the products they sell."

Referring to Nicaragua, which has expressed its opposition to the mini-Marshall Plan, Duarte said that is "a hostile position."

The Nicaraguan Government recently described the plan as an attempt to neutralize the Central American revolutionary movements just as the Alliance for Progress tried to isolate the Cuban revolution.

"To help these peoples economically," the president added, "means giving them an alternative other than violence, something that is not in line with the ideas and the proposals of the left, which does not want a peaceful solution."

"A Marshall Plan is not against any government," he stressed, "but it would affect the plans and strategies of destabilization of the guerrillas and the terrorist forces."

DUARTE DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, AGRARIAN REFORM, ARMS

LD051253 Madrid ABC in Spanish 3 Jun 81 p 19

[Torcuato Luca de Tena undated interview in San Salvador with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte: "Guerrilla Forces Do Not Want Elections Because Obviously They Will Not Win"]

[Excerpt] San Salvador--[Question] Some months ago newspapers all over the continent stated that Mexico and Venezuela had offered their joint mediation in resolving the latent civil war with which El Salvador is struggling. At that time I wrote that I felt very skeptical about the viability of such a mediation. Was I mistaken?

[Answer] It is very gratifying to see the other fraternal Latin American countries' concern for the serious problems afflicting El Salvador. The Mexican-Venezuelan joint statement offering mediation which you mention has a footnote which specifies "as long as the Salvadoran Government so requests." And the fact is that El Salvador has not requested such mediation. It would be interference in our affairs: It elicits our gratitude, but we do not accept it.

[Question] In the magazine ESTUDIOS CENTROAMERICANOS, published by the Catholic publishing house, I read an editorial advocating a pact between the belligerent parties. This solution was considered preferable to the general elections envisaged for next year. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] With regard to the ESTUDIOS CENTROAMERICANOS article, its author's leanings are very obvious. If there were elections obviously the guerrilla forces would not win. This is why they do not want them. They would prefer a pact forged under military coercion. But such a pact is not viable.

[Question] Are elections in March 1982 a possibility?

[Answer] Many people are skeptical about the viability of elections next March. Nevertheless, they will take place, and the junta will surrender power to whoever is their outright winner.

[Question] I have heard a great deal of talk about the agrarian reforms that have just been implemented. What do they consist of? What are their results?

[Answer] The agrarian reform was a necessity. Bear in mind that a very small group of families owned more than 50 percent of arable land. In a country such as ours, which has the highest population density of the entire South American Continent, this was disastrous. But moreover, these families also owned the bank and controlled foreign trade. A few people had physical possession not only of the land but also of the country's actual wealth. Therefore, nationalization has been carried out both in banking and in enterprises which export our products--coffee, cotton, sugar, meat....

As for the land, we expropriated the 300 farms over 500 hectares in size. Some were over 10,000 hectares in size. We handed them over on a cooperative basis to the actual tenant farmers who worked on them, offering each of these agricultural units the technical cooperation of the state engineers and loans from the nationalized bank.

[Question] What is the present situation regarding the antiguerrilla struggle? Who is supplying them with weapons and ammunition? Where are they coming from?

[Answer] What is the source of the weapons for the war? They arrive by land, sea and air and undoubtedly fron Nicaragua. We have no land borders with that country but the Gulf of Fonseca. The majority of which is Honduran, has two points at its mouth--one Nicaraguan, the other Salvadoran. There are many islands in the Gulf. Every one of them is a foothold for nocturnal sea traffic. Weapons have also been smuggled in by land and through Honduras and the Honduran Government has insufficient means to prevent it. And by air, above all by air. They use small landing strips which the former landowners had on their farms (though this practice is dying out) or parachute supplies, weapons and ammunition to the Guerrilla hideouts. They do this by night, and their pilots are expert night fliers.

NEW ENVOY SEEN AS LATEST OF U.S. MEDDLERS

PA062025 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The history of U.S. ambassadors in Central America is the history of domination through deliberate schemes to exploit us. In the mid-19th century, [name indistinct] launched the Yankee policy that was designed to subjugate all of Central America.

[Name indistinct] not only sacked our archeological resources, but was also the purchaser of consciences to further the U.S. plan to take over the territory through which the inter-oceanic canal would be built.

El Salvador did not have the proper geographic characteristics for building a canal between the two oceans, but it was in an enviable position for linking trade routes by means of a railroad. El Salvador had raw material and cheap labor with which to lay the railroad and an oligarchic class that was willing to relinquish the sovereignty, the lives and the sweat of Salvadorans.

As the years went by, the U.S. ambassadors continued to be obscure personages in conspiratorial meetings and the instigators of barracks coups and actions against our peoples. It was precisely the Yankee ambassador to Nicaragua who directed the assassination of Augusto Cesar Sandino. The Yankee ambassadors were also the ones who defeated Arbens in Guatemala and propped up the Somozas for 50 years.

Now, in El Salvador, Duarte has received Deane Hinton as an ambassador. Hinton is a CIA veteran who in the past was deeply involved in the overthrow and assassination of Companero Salvador Allende, the constitutional president of Chile. Hinton already has a record in Guatemala and other places where he has served as an expert in combatting popular insurgency.

Ronald Reagan's new ambassador to El Salvador has already made his first statements. These include the statement that the Revolutionary Democratic Front will not be allowed to participate in the elections for which the dictatorship is preparing. In other words, from the beginning, the new ambassador is showing his interventionist intentions. Bustamante and the Central Electoral Council are no longer those responsible for making statements about the much-vaunted elections. Now imperialism's representative makes them. This is proof of the imperialist origin of the electoral story in a country in which, as everyone knows, not even the minutest public freedoms exist and where there is ferocious repression. His bombs, helicopters, rifles and millions upon millions of dollars have given Reagan the arrogance to consider our country as his backyard, his personal fief, where he manipulates puppets and where he preserves his interests at the cost of the suffering and the blood of an entire people.

In the face of this foreign intervention in our affairs, in the face of this interference by the imperialists in matters that are solely the concern of Salvadorans, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front calls on the patriotic sectors in the country to close ranks [words indistinct] to recover our sovereignty.

Salvadorans, our united and combative people are the guarantee of victory. Forward, everyone, to join in the march toward the conquest of the fatherland, toward the conquest of national liberation.

MANIFESTO NOTES DIFFERING U.S., MEXICAN VIEWS

PA052014 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] From the people of Emiliano Zapata, from our dear, fraternal Mexico, we have received an important manifesto signed by the progressive and democratic sectors of that nation.

We will now read this important communique. It states:

To the peoples of Mexico and the United States. In the coming meeting between the presidents of Mexico and the United States, two different interpretations of the political process and historical future of Central America will confront each other. The peoples of the two countries should reflect on the nature of these interpretations and all their implications for the destiny of Latin America and the preservation of international peace and security.

The U.S. Government maintains that the painful problems of Central America, prominent among which is the civil struggle in El Salvador, are the result of terrorist actions organized by forces from abroad. This version deliberately conceals alternate factors and ignores a lengthy history of domination and arbitrariness on the part of the military forces, the situation of misery and exploitation of the Salvadoran people, and the progress achieved by the organizations that are the standardbearers of the people's struggle. This distorted vision of reality has led to unfounded statements like those made by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who said that revolutions are not generated by social justice, but rather by the revolutionaries (?who are) terrorists.

The current U.S. administration has pursued a policy of open and increasing intervention in Salvadoran domestic affairs. It identifies with the present government of that country and gives it economic and military aid in quantities that are disproportionate with that given to any other Third World country. It is thus bolstering a government that lacks popular support and that has remained in power solely by means of the bloody repression practiced by the military and the aid that the military receives from abroad.

As a result of these policies, violence in El Salvador has intensified and the activities of the most authentic representatives of the people, the Revolutionary Democratic Front, and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, have been hindered.

The U.S. Government has used the Salvadoran situation as a pretext for hardening its policy of confrontation with the USSR, using dubious evidence that has generated rejection and mistrust among most of the Western governments.

The United States seeks to convince the public that the problems in El Salvador constitute a classic case of indirect armed aggression carried out by communist powers. In this manner, it is playing with the destiny of a small, weak country in order to satisfy the basic objectives of its present foreign policy of disputing zones of influence with the USSR in a climate of alarm and accusations, provoking an acceleration of the arms race and preventing the advance of the social forces that are struggling against dictatorial regimes, which are presented as the most trustworthy friends of the United States.

With the similar objective of threatening the democratic movement that triumphed over a bloody dictatorship in Nicaragua, the United States is politically and economically harassing the Nicaraguan Government domestically, while abroad, an attempt is being made to exacerbate feelings in Honduras and Guatemala against Nicaragua.

The Mexican people and government do not share the U.S. Government's interpretation of the Central American events, nor can they remain indifferent in the face of the implications of U.S. policy for the maintenance of international peace. The country's historical experience, its past which is marked by interventions, hostility and aggression from hegemonic and interventionist powers, have led Mexicans to support people's struggles [words indistinct] distinguish the revolutionary organizations in El Salvador, because these struggles express a profound social discontent that can be alleviated only by structural changes that will open the doors to new social organizations, as well as leading to a new democratic people's system. Hence the respect that they have shown to the Sandinist government of Nicaragua.

The interventions in El Salvador reflect the rebirth of hegemonic tendencies that had not been so openly revealed in Latin America since the events in Santo Domingo in 1965. The intervention in El Salvador promotes instability and a foreign presence in an area to which Mexico is closely linked by virtue of geographical proximity and cultural indentification.

Christian Democratic and social democratic circles of Europe and all sectors that are interested in averting war are observing with alarm the actions of the U.S. Government in Central America. The memory of Vietnam is still alive in peoples' minds.

The differences between Mexico and the United States regarding the events and Central America affect not only the relations between the two countries, but also have very profound implications for the future of international politics. As has been emphasized repeatedly, the Mexican position is not negotiable. Mexico cannot renounce the principles which have traditionally guided its policies in international forums, particularly in Central America. These are the principles of nonintervention, self-determination and the sovereignty of peoples. It is on the basis of these principles that Mexico maintains its opposition to intervention in El Salvador.

It is urgently necessary to support a solution to the problems of that country based on the recognition of the most legitimate and authentic representatives of the Salvadoran people--the military and political organizations that have led the rebel movement. This means supporting the movements of national liberation and establishing the bases of the movement for international peace, in order thereby to defend the historical interests of Mexico and the United States. [as heard]

RADIO VENCEREMOS LISTS 'ASSASSINS OF PEOPLE'

PA062216 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] We begin our broadcast at this time by voicing our protest, our indignation over the latest assassination committed by the military-Christian Democratic junta: the killing of our Companero Rogelio Sierra and his wife. Sierra had been secretary general of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students.

Radio Venceremos repudiates this new attack on our people and their leaders. We swear on the blood of our heroes and martyrs to fight to the finish to defeat a maddened dictatorship that is practicing the most terrible genocide against an entire people.

Radio Venceremos now gives the names of the true masterminds of the death squads that are sowing death among our people all over the country.

The so-called ultrarightist organizations do not have well-defined structures. They are cover names used by the security forces and the fascist sectors of the army who, under the direction of the U.S. advisers, are carrying out a plan to exterminate our people. For this purpose they use personnel from the army, the National Guard, the national police and the treasury police. Some of those responsible for these genocidal actions follow. Let our people record the names of the assassins.

In the central part of the country: Maj Roberto Estaven; Col Nicolas Carranza, chairman of the National Communications Administration, ANTEL, who maintains relations with Major D'Aubuisson, an archcriminal and the assassin of Monsignor Romero; Col Eugenio Vives Casanova, director of the National Guard, who is morally responsible for the deaths of the four U.S. nuns; Col Francisco Moran, director of the treasury police; Col Reinaldo Lopez Huila, director of the national police; Col Aristides Napoleon Montes, assistant commander of the National Guard; Maj Mario Denis Moran of the National Guard; Maj Saolvador Soza Carranza of the National Guard; Captain Ricardo Arango Macay of the National Guard; Lt Rodolfo Lopez Sibrian, chief of Section 2 of the National Guard; Col Manuel Edmundo Palacios; Maj Orlando Cepeda of the San Carlos garrison; Capt Miguel Borja Gomez of the Sensuntepeque garrison; Lt Col Elmer Gonzalez Araujo, commander of the Usulutan garrison.

In the eastern part of the country: Lt Col Ramon Antonio Morales Ruiz of the La Union garrison; Capt Roldolfo Corteno Rivas of the La Union garrison; Maj Robert Fuentes Lopez of the San Miguel garrison; Maj Benjamin Eladio Canjuras of the San Miguel garrison; Lt Col Alejandro Sisnéros of the [name indistinct] garrison; Col Napoleon Alvarado, chief of the San Vicente garrisons.

More assassins of our people, leaders of the death squads: Col Francisco Tejada of the Sensutepeque garrison; Col Maximiliano Leiva, chief of the Sonsonate garrison.

In the western part of the country: Maj Jorge Dalberto Cruz of the Sonsonate garrison; Maj Inocencio Orlando Montano of the Sonsonate garrison; Maj Mauricio Ernesto Vargas of the Santa Ana garrison; Capt Napoleon Medina Garay of the Sonsonate garrison, the butcher of El Junquillo; Col Sergio Tulio Figueroa of the Santa Ana garrison; Lt Col Luis Alonso Avelar, chief of the Santa Ana National Guard, responsible for the murders in the (Jivoa) Valley in San Vicente.

These are the real leaders of the death squads. These are the assassins who massacre our people. These are the assasins paid by the oligarchy and imperialism.

White's Statement Cited

PA062119 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, has identified [Maj Roberto] D'Aubuisson as the killer of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. D'Aubuisson, a former Salvadoran intelligence officer and probable head of the Death Squad, and his cohorts were directly responsible for the death of Monsignor Romero, according to a report prepared by the IBERIAN-AMERICAN CATHOLIC reports organization and cited by the Mexican newspaper EL DIA.

The information was provided by former Ambassador White, who made a statement to this effect to a congressional committee last week. According to White, the action was known as Operation (Pipa), and the details of it are outlined in a 45-page document that White presented to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The document was found among D'Aubuisson's personal papers after his arrest and was subsequently turned over to White by Colonel Majano [a former junta member]

The document also contains a list of 100 persons involved in the acts of violence committed by extreme rightist organizations.

Observers have asked: If the U.S. Government has had knowledge of this report for the past several months, why has it said nothing? This proves the complicity of the imperialists in the assassination of Monsignor Romero.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

'Cleanup' in San Vicente

PA051901 Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Jun (AFP)--A military spokesman reported today that as a result of the largest "cleanup" operation carried out by the army in the slopes of the Chinchontepec Volcano, 70 km east of San Salvador, San Vicente Department, 100 guerrillas have died and an undetermined number of them have been wounded.

The spokesman noted that the armed forces had 3 dead and 14 seriously wounded soldiers. The source said that the entire Department of San Vicente has been declared a "critical" area and that "the army has taken security precautions because of the possibility of terrorist attacks on the towns."

Approximately 1,000 infantry soldiers, with artillery and air support, are participating in the operation, which has been continuing for the past 48 hours, according to military spokesmen.

According to reports, the regular army soldiers who died were travelling in a military vehicle when they were hit by a guerrilla bazooka shell, which destroyed the vehicle.

It has not been discounted that during the next few hours the casualty figures resulting from the fighting on the slopes of the Chinchontepec Volcano could increase, since the clashes between the guerrillas and the army are continuing and are intense, according to the military sources.

So far, the Armed Forces Press Committee has given no official report on developments of the large antiguerrilla operation. A special antiguerrilla brigade called "Atlcatl" composed of veteran Salvadoran Armed Forces fighters, and trained by U.S. experts reportedly is participating in the battles.

Havana Report

PA051939 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpts] More than 3,000 soldiers of the repressive Salvadoran Army are participating in a vast operation aimed at wiping out the guerrilla forces that for the past few weeks have been controlling the area near Chinchotepec Volcano in San Vicente Department.

According to other reports, more than 530 persons were killed in May by the Salvadoran regime's repressive forces, while 80 others are missing after having been arrested. Regarding this, the Salvadoran archbishopric's legal aid office has announced that so far this year more than 8,200 individuals have died due to official repression, mostly as a result of the air force's indiscriminate bombings of Salvadoran neighborhoods and towns.

Meanwhile, it has also been learned that more than 300,000 Salvadoran refugees, mostly children, women and older people, live in subhuman conditions, since they lack food, sanitary installations and medical services. These people left their homes fleeing the terror unleased by the regime's forces in their vain attempt to wipe out the rebels.

Denial of Army Report

PA062121 Paris AFP in Spanish 1920 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 Jun (AFP)--Government sources have reported that one of the bloodiest weeks in recent times ended in El Salvador today with 200 people killed, most of them unidentified.

Most of the deaths "may have been caused by the extreme rightwing" because "many victims were youths who were allegedly members of popular organizations, that is, mass organizations of the guerrilla groups," the same sources reported.

This count does not include guerrillas who fell in the military operation in Chichontepec, 68 km southeast of San Salvador, where according to a confidential source more than 100 guerrillas were killed and the military casualties were not revealed.

War actions decreased there, however, they increased the urban sector, where rebel attacks have increased over the past 7 days.

Authorities minimized the importance of a report disseminated by the guerrillas in Costa Rica today regarding the alleged opening of a new war front in Aguilares, in northern San Salvador.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) said today in San Jose, Costa Rica, that "it is false that the army killed 100 of our people."

In a communique issued by the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA, the FMLN affirmed that "the 100 killed that the armed forces are talking about are innocent victims among the civilian population who live in the region and have been the target of the artillery and the government bullets."

Commander Victor Guerrero of the FMLN noted in this bulletin that the army "is used to arriving at the areas where the FMLN is active and killing anything that moves. So when a peasant is killed the official propaganda reports him as a dead guerrilla."

In conclusion, Guerrero said that the operation of annihiliation at Chinchontepec "is failing despite its destruction of towns and villages and this will give us more margin to prepare, in the next few months, a new general offensive that will have irreversible results."

Recent Guerrilla Activities

PA061751 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has reported that its forces opened a new guerrilla front in Aguilera encompassing the regions of San Salvador and La Libertad Departments. Meanwhile, successful actions of the guerrilla forces were reported in 6 of the 14 departments of El Salvador.

Moreover, the Revolutionary Democratic Front has charged that 12 persons were killed in the outskirts of San Salvador last night during the curfew, a measure--the communique notes--that only helps the regime to act with impunity.

Meanwhile, the FMLN urged the international community to help the more than 300,000 Salvadoran refugees--mostly children, old people and women--who are not only victims of enemy bayonets but of malnutrition and the inhumane conditions under which they are forced to live in order to survive the terror of the regime.

Army 'General Mobilization'

PA070207 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1638 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Clashes between leftist guerrillas and the Salvadoran Army have continued in the past few hours in several cantons located on the slopes of the San Vicente, or Chichontepec Volcano, 70 km from San Salvador. According to military reports, 2 days ago the armed forces began "a military operation to find the subversive groups operating in the area so that the peasants can carry out their agricultural activities this year."

They added that the casualties suffered by the rebels have not been determined, "but that it is estimated that they are heavy. On the army's side, a driver and a sergeant were killed."

The reports disclose that the operation is part of a "general search operation in which combined troops from Zacatecoluca, Cuscatlan, San Vicente and Usulutan are participating." They added that the general search operation will be conducted in all the areas surrounding the volcano, "with the participation of select troops, using modern weapons and with the support of the air force."

The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) disclosed that "in all of the country's departments the army garrisons have begun a number of armed actions to combat the terrorists."

COPREFA added that "a general mobilization has begun using all the material resources of the government and the armed forces so as to eradicate terrorism from the national territory." COPREFA also added: "We must foster peace so that the people can dedicate themselves to honest work and to the national economic recovery."

In the Ilobasco jurisdiction, 55 km north of San Salvador, a truck which was carrying passengers, most of them peasants, was machinegunned by extremists. Official sources said they do not know the number of victims fo that attack. It was disclosed that several children were traveling in the vehicle.

In Cuyantepec Canton, in the vicinity of Sensuntepeque, a truck carrying passengers and merchandise was attacked. According to official reports, the assailants came from a guerrilla camp in Los Aradillos village, San Vicente Department.

FMLN Attacks in Capital

PA080242 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Here is more last-minute news from San Salvador, where it is reported that the puppet army carried out searches in various locations of San Salvador last night. We have been informed that the dictatorship is disconcerted in view of the organization and discipline that our people in arms have shown in their repeatedly successful operations in the capital.

As Radio Venceremos has reported, a few days ago our forces attacked the national palace, the national police headquarters, the municipal building and other enemy installations in the heart of the capital.

As we also reported, on Friday night squads of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] seized important locations for more than 6 hours in the Salvadoran capital.

International news agency reports also indicate that important battles have been fought between FMLN forces and the puppet army in San Miguel. We still don't have official confirmation of the results of these battles in San Miguel, one of the most important citieis of El Salvador. We will give further reports in our future transmissions.

GUATEMALA

IRAQI MISSION STATES POSITION ON IRAN, OIL

PA051956 Guatemala City Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Sercano item by Zoila Reyes]

[Text] A news conference was held this morning in the protocol room of the Foreign Affairs Ministry by the members of an Iraqi mission that arrived in Guatemala last Monday. The members of the Iraqi mission met with President Gen Lucas Garcia yesterday to explain the situation in their area of the world.

They said that they were very satisfied with the results of the meeting. They explained that their mission to Guatemala and other countries was to convey a message from the Iraqi Government, especially President Saddam Husayn.

The Iraqi mission is composed of Fa'iq Makki Ahmad, Iraqi ambassador to Brazil; (Peter Yusuf Jajoini), Iraqi ambassador to the Dominican Republic; Habib Abd al-Jalil al-Qassi, minister appointed by the Iraqi Foreign Affairs Ministry, and (Ahmad Rahad), adviser and interpreter. The following is an excerpt of some of the explanations given by (Ahmad Rahad), adviser and interpreter, concerning the Iran-Iraq conflict.

[Begin recording] Despite disturbances, the situation has been beneficial for Iraq, the Iraqi people, the Iraqi Government [words indistinict] the result of these bad actions--pardon me for using these terms--these actions are the result of the Khomeyni regime and Khomeyni's aggressions. This is another [words indistinct] elements which [words indistinct]. Iraq is now occupying much land inside Iran, more than the Iraqi territories if we compare them, and the battles are being fought inside Iran. However, despite everything we are still working, as the President of the Republic Saddam Husayn has said many times to the world, to reach a peaceful solution, and we do not desire to hurt the Iranian people, or rather the peoples of Iran, because Iran has peoples, not just one people. Despite everything, the present Iranian regime has no power to decide because it does not have the will or the power to decide because there is no power. [end recording]

(Ahmad Rahad) and the other members of the Iraqi mission harshly criticized the Ayatollah Khomeyni regime for not having complied with the Algeria agreement signed several years to return Iraqi territory now occupied by Iran. He added that the problem between the two countries is a general, not just a local, issue since both countries are large oil producers and this has affected oil production, which has also caused oil prices to increase for all countries. He said that Iraq favors establishing an international fund to assist Third World countries because all peoples of the world have the right to benefit from this wealth--referring to oil--the industrialized as well as the poor countries, but especially the latter. That is the reason for the proposal to help the Third World countries. The Iraqis will leave today for Panama and later for South America, they said.

EGP REPORTEDLY HOLDING PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW

PA072322 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2053 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 7 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Militants of the leftist People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) might be the kidnappers of a nephew of Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The Guatemala City newspaper PRENSA LIBRE reported today that it received an anonymous telephone call from purported EGP guerrillas who claimed they are holding Nery Edgar Lucas Crauc, kidnapped here by armed men last Thursday. In a brief telephone conversation with PRENSA LIBRE, the EGP activists reportedly said they were forming a mediating committee to negotiate the release of Lucas Crauc.

Guatemalan President Lucas Garcia was questioned by reporters on this case during one of his recent visits to the interior, and he said: "Those who have kidnapped my nephew will achieve nothing."

Intensive Search Underway

PA051851 Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Jun (AFP)--An intensive police search was implemented on all access roads to Guatemala City after Nery Lucas, nephew of President Gen Romeo Lucas, was kidnapped, it was learned today.

Nery Lucas apparently was wounded yesterday during his kidnapping, in which another relative died. Today his wife made a pathetic plea to his kidnappers to give him medical attention.

Mrs Magali Paz de Lucas said that "persons who witnessed the kidnapping said that he was taken away wounded and therefore I appeal to you to give him medical assistance and release him because he is not a politician."

Roderico Paz Belteton, brother of the president's nephew's wife, was the person killed during Nery Lucas' kidnapping.

Meanwhile, government sources were silent today about the kidnapping and it has been impossible to interview the president, who has left the capital to attend a land grant ceremony for peasants in the interior of the country.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER OFF TO BELIZE FOR TALKS

PA052132 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1407 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Belize and Honduras are tightening their bonds of friendship. Honduran Foreign Affairs Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra left for Belmopan today at the invitation of Belize Prime Minister George Price. Col Cesar Elvir Sierra will stay in Belize for 2 days. He is accompanied by Jorge Cuello, director of the presidential palace protocol office.

During his visit the foreign minister will exchange views on matters of common interest with Prime Minister George Price and will take the opportunity to tighten the bonds of friendship between the two governments.

NICARAGUA

DOCUMENT GIVEN TO LOPEZ PORTILLO FOR U.S. TRIP

PA062014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1845 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 6 Jun (AFP)--Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Victor Tinoco disclosed here today that the Nicaraguan Government delivered a document to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo containing the Nicaraguan point of view on the problems of the Latin American region. It was explained that this document will be analyzed by the Mexican president jointly with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in their meeting.

Tinoco noted that this document was already in the hands of Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda for the usual protocol procedures. The Nicaraguan minister stressed the importance of the Reagan-Lopez Portillo meeting for the discussion of regional problems.

Among these problems Tinoco mentioned the trade situation of the area, the legal status of Mexican citizens who enter the United States without documents, and the conflicts of Central America and the Caribbean in general.

Tinoco said that "Mexico's sound position regarding nonintervention and the self-determination of the people and its influence at the international level must have special effects in the meeting between the two presidents." He also said that the interests of the Nicaraguans will be represented in the next stage of the North-South dialogue that will be held in Cancun, Mexico, in August.

The foreign minister praised the intiative of Mexico and Austria in organizing this meeting between developed and underdeveloped countries "since this type of talk is at a standstill at the United Nations."

BORGE ACCUSES ROBELO OF BEING ACCOMPLICE OF U.S.

PA060427 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Panama City, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Sandinist Commander Tomas Borge said here today that "Robelo's brain is in Washington." Robelo is the leader of the Nicaraguan opposition.

On its way to Havana, Borge's plane stopped for technical reasons at Tocumen International Airport, where he explicitly accused Alfonso Robelo, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) leader, of being an accomplice of the United States.

Borge reiterated other Sandinist officers' statements by saying: "We have not spent a cent on arms. The USSR has not given Nicaragua any kind of arms, and we don't have to give any explanations because we are a free and sovereign country."

Borge, Nicaragua's interior minister and only survivor of the founders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), pointed out that relations between his country and Honduras "have improved noticeably."

A few months ago Nicaragua complained of Somozist incursions from Honduras into its territory, which caused a cooling of relations between the two countries.

In Cuba the Sandinist commander will participate in ceremonies commemorating the anniversary of the Cuban Defense Ministry.

CONSENSUS FOR FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING REPORTED

PA070424 Paris AFP in Spanish 1926 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 6 Jun (AFP)--Costa Rican Foreign Affairs Minister Bernd Niehaus today returned to his country after promoting a meeting of Central American foreign ministers, for which there is consensus in the area, he affirmed.

After meeting here with the coordinator of the government council, Commander Daniel Ortega, and with the acting foreign minister, Victor Tinoco, Niehaus told the newsmen that "there is an agreement to hold the conference but that the date and place have not yet been determined."

Niehaus also said that although "all the member countries accept the need for a dialogue, there are some who might believe there are other methods more appropriate for the solution of regional problems."

The foreign minister was of the opinion that once the meeting of the five ministers has been decided upon, it must concentrate all its efforts on the international economic crisis, which "punishes the Central American region more every day."

National security and interregional trade problems have become more acute in the past few days with the termintion of free trade, which was in effect for 20 years between the five isthmian countries.

Nicaragua has expressed its desire to work with its neighbors as part of the economic integration process, although it has voiced reservations concerning the kind of trade carried out by the five countries.

Member of the government junta Sergio Ramirez today affirmed that the Central American Common Market "is ill with capitalism and that many large international corporations have made use of it without this bringing real benefit to the people."

DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN EL SALVADOR REORGANIZED

PA062309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1522 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist government has reorganized its diplomatic mission in El Salvador. Rafael Somarriba, charge d'affaires, is chief of the mission.

Eduardo Trejos, former charge d'affaires, and Pedro Antonio Calderon, attache with the functions of consul, have been removed from their posts. Calderon was involved in a traffic accident at the end of May in which he was seriously injured and his car destroyed.

Javier Antonio Aviles is new attache of the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador with consular functions. Other new diplomatic officials in El Salvador are Manuel Vallejos Aguirre and Manuel Guerrero Flores, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported.

GDR TO DONATE 50,000 TONS OF WHEAT TO NICARAGUA

PA052134 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpt] It has been confirmed that the GDR will give wheat to Nicaragua. (Jurgen Max), press attache of the GDR Embassy, yesterday told Radio Sandino that his country has placed 50,000 tons of wheat at the disposal of Nicaragua.

The press attache said that NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, official organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, reported yesterday that in view of Nicaragua's economic situation, the GDR has made 50,000 tons of wheat available to revolutionary Nicaragua. The embassy official said that at this time the Nicaraguan Government and GDR authorities are holding talks and that an official announcement on the delivery of the wheat will be issued soon.

ORTEGA EXPLAINS NATIONAL FORUM ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA070346 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Feature: "The National Reconstruction Government Junta Speaks, the Nicaraguan People Speak"]

[Text] First it was the "Direct Line" program over Radio Sandino, a program that has given the people the opportunity to learn the real views of the leaders of the revolution regarding the many problems we Nicaraguans face. This dialogue is carried further in the "Face the People" program, in which our leaders answer the questions of workers, peasants, students, housewives and members of mass organizations.

During the "Face the People" program in Ciudad Sandino, Managua, the last question dealt with the meaning of the national forum. Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the National Reconstruction Government junta, answered in the following manner:

[Begin recording] After the revolutionary victory in Nicaragua, we found ourselves with different social, political and economic sectors. Some of these sectors had a positive attitude toward the revolution; that is, they supported the revolutionary process.

Other sectors were confused by the fact that we were experiencing a revolution, something that is not such a simple thing. There were other sectors that we could call minority sectors that were bent on working against the revolution.

Now then, what the Sandinist Front is doing is seeking a way so that all these sectors, including those who consciously or unconsciously are against the revolutionary process, can express their opinions, concerns, doubts and even their views against the revolutionary process within a broad, democratic and open spirit as the one encouraged by the Sandinist people's revolution.

We think that in this way, discussing national problems that are of interest to all Nicaraguans, we will be able to find ways to respond to those concerns, strengthening the unity of the nation and weakening those attitudes that are divisionist, those attitudes that simply want to harm the revolution by dividing all the political and social forces in the country. Those attitudes are really playing into the hands of other interests.

We think one must attend the national forum with a constructive spirit and not with a spirit of going there to fight among ourselves. We cannot go there with that spirit and the desire to crush each other. Instead, we must go to the national forum with the spirit of seeking points of agreement. We will see the areas of agreement among all these forces. If the rightwing parties say they are for the workers and we say we are for the workers, then let us see how we can express this in more concrete terms. If we say we agree that we don't want foreign intervention in our country, then let us reach agreement on this. So we will see what views we agree on in order to draw closer to each other and achieve the strengthening of the nation's unity. In other words, the idea of the forum is to seek that unity because that has always been the desire of the Sandinist front. It has always sought the unity of the nation, of all the sectors of the nation, but in order to help the revolutionary process. [end recording]

Place, Moderator Selected

PA051522 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Progress has been made in preparations for the forum on national problems. At the meeting held yesterday afternoon, the delegates of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] and of those parties dissenting from the revolutionary process today fixed a final date and place for holding the forum. They also chose the moderator of the event.

The definitive date chosen for the forum is 13 June. The place will be the Planning Ministry auditorium and the moderator will be Julian Corrales, deputy administrative rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua.

Even though these agreements have been reached, other matters are still pending settlement, such as the agenda and the list of special guests who will attend the event. These two points will be discussed by the representatives of the FPR and the dissident parties on Monday during a meeting that will be the last held prior to the forum.

Coordinators Appointed

PA061412 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Jose Davila, secretary of international relations [of the Social Christian Party], this morning was appointed secretary of the committee that will coordinate the democratic sectors participating in the national forum.

In a statement to the press, Jose Davila said that Dr Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero had been appointed president of the coordinating committee for the democratic sectors--the political parties, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and the labor unions--in view of his vast experience in international politics.

This committee, consisting of Dr Sacasa Guerrero and Jose Davila, is in charge of coordinating the various committees that will take charge of the necessary studies in order to make the adequate presentations at the national forum to the other delegations that will attend the national dialogue at the Planning Ministry auditorium on 13 June.

Jose Davila has also announced that the last meeting between the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the independent sectors to determine the issues to be discussed in the national forum will be held this coming Monday.

BISHOPS RELEASE MESSAGE ON PRIESTS IN GOVERNMENT

FL051134 Bridgetown CANA in English 1051 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 5 Jun (CANA-REUTER)--Bishops of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference have urged several priests who hold important posts in the Sandinist government to abandon them as soon as possible. Three of the Sandinist cabinet are Catholic priests: Ernesto Cardenal, minister of culture; Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister; and Edgardo Parrales, minister of social welfare. Two others hold posts supporting Sandinism: Fernando Cardenal, the coordinator of Sandinist Youth, and Alvaro Arguello, a member of the Council of State.

The Episcopal message also includes those who occupy party posts; The conference communique threatens to declare priests concerned in an attitude of open rebellion and formal disobedience to ecclesiastical law exposed to the sanctions prescribed by the laws of the church, if they do not act as the church hierarchy wishes. The communique added that the bishops had consulted with the Holy See in Rome which had given them total support and authority.

The priests affected by the communique could not be found to comment on the decree, but they have said in the past that their functions in the Sandinist government were related to defending the poor and the unprotected, and they therefore had an evangelical mission.

The communique specifies that priests are never at the service of a human ideology or faction, but as heralds of the Gospel and shepherds of the church, they work to achieve the spiritual increase of the body of Christ.

On various occasions, priests who support the Sandinist cause and who also participated in the struggle against former dictator Anastasio Somoza, have said that during the Somoza dictatorship, several priests held posts in the government and some were even officers and colonels in the National Guard and the episcopal conference never said a word.

Archbishop's Word Awaited

PA061421 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] The priests who serve the Nicaraguan people in revolutionary government posts will wait for the return of the archbishop of Managua and two other bishops who are out of the country to speak with them about the resolution of the Nicaraguan bishops' conference which instructs them to return to the work of the priesthood.

Father Fernando Cardenal Martinez, who is adviser of the Sandinist Youth, said this afternoon that when the bishops return to the country they will meet with them to discuss the situation created by the withdrawal of the authorization to continue in their posts of the revolutionary state at the service of the people.

Various Christian sectors have expressed their decision to support the revolution, convinced that they are carrying out their functions as ministers of Christ on earth by working to improve the social situation of people who have been oppressed for many decades. Therefore, the decision of the bishops conference has not been well received.

GOVERNMENT WANTS SEAT IN NORTH-SOUTH MEETING

PA062152 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1544 GMT 6 Jun 81

[By Jose Maria Izquierdo]

[Text] Havana, 5 Jun (EFE)--Cuba is determined to struggle to the end to be included in the North-South dialogue and occupy a seat at the meeting scheduled to be held in Cancun in October. The position of the Cuban Government, which EFE learned from well-informed political sources, is being handled with great diplomatic tact and hardly any official statements have been made in that regard.

Observers feel that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will probably discuss the matter exhaustively and reach a final decision during their meeting in Washington next week.

The participants in the meeting at Cancun, which will be held on 23 and 24 October, will be the presidents or prime ministers of 23 countries, including the United States, Canada, France, Great Britain, Austria, the FRG, Sweden and Japan, on behalf of the "North."

The "South" will be represented by Bangladesh, India, the Ivory Coast, Algeria, Nigeria, Tanzania, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, Yugoslavia, the PRC and Mexico, the host country.

So far, the United States has conditioned its participation on Cuba's exclusion from the meeting. The "veto" on Cuba's participation imposed by the White House has been strongly criticized by Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who noted recently that "it is inconceivable for Cuba to be isolated, and all the more so since the dictate comes from the U.S. president."

The Cuban ambassador to Mexico also regarded the U.S. position as "an act of aggression," and several Mexican political personalities have protested it.

Havana justifies its participation in the summit on the grounds that it is not only one of the "South" countries with characteristics of its own and a clearly defined model, but chairman of the "Nonaligned" Movement as well.

One of the channels used by Cuba to make its position known is the good offices of Lopez Portillo and the Mexican Government, with which it maintains good relations. That is why the meeting Lopez Portillo will hold with Reagan in the next few days is important.

Whatever flexibility he may obtain from Washington, and any resolute support from the countries of the "South" and the "Nonaligned" Movement that may result, if Cuba's current diplomatic efforts are successful, would change the composition of the summit and allow Fidel Castro to attend.

The final decision rests with the foreign ministers of the countries that will participate, who will meet in early August in Cancun.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN LEGAL AGREEMENT--The exchange of instruments of ratification of the agreement between the Republic of Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Romania on legal assistance in civil, family and penal matters, took place today at the Cuban Foreign Ministry. The document was signed by Rene Anillo, Cuba's first vice minister of foreign relations, and by Nicolae Moraru, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Cuba. The agreement becomes effective 60 days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 81 FL]